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TAKE THE TIMES ALONG.

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REORGANIZING THE PARTY.

In a quiet way, the business of reorganizing the Republican party is going ahead. Last autumn the national committee submitted to the State organizations the proposition to reduce Southern representation. If two-thirds of the State organizations indorse it this year, it will be adopted, and the national committee will be governed by the new rule in calling the 1916 convention.

Thus far no signs of organized opposition have appeared, but the Southern States have not made their attitude clear. There are not enough of them to defeat it; but with a very few re-enforcements in other sections their united vote would be sufficient. The early conventions in the Western States have been indorsing the program; another year will be necessary to bring the verdict of a sufficient number of States to determine the outcome.

If this measure fails it will be because of a solid Southern opposition, reinforced by heedlessness in a few Northern States. By all means the new rule should carry. With it, the Republican party will have a chance to come back; without it, there will be small chance for it to make a showing. Moreover, simple decency and common honesty in political methods demand that the scandal of corrupt sectional domination in the conventions of any party shall end.

CARRANZA, OR VILLA?

General Carranza is determined that he shall be the first chief of Mexican affairs, in fact and effect as well as in name. He has no thought of compromise or of being thrust aside by any other. He intends to be President.

But his position is not like that of Madero. Madero's followers and supporters demanded, when his revolution succeeded, that he be President. They were all and genuinely for him.

Not so with Carranza. Mexican politics has fallen on the time, as American politics has done so often, when a war hero is quite the "available candidate." Villa is vastly more popular at home, and truth to say he commands rather more confidence abroad. It need be no marvel if Villa is the first President under the new regime, by virtue of the mere choice of the people.

The war heroes have not done so badly, even though not always retained to statecraft. We may number Washington, Jackson, the elder Harrison, Taylor, Pierce, Grant, Hayes, and Roosevelt, as men whose war records made them Presidents. Of them all, Villa looks more like Jackson than any other. The Washington Administration, in its present political phase, oughtn't to object to him because of that resemblance!

THE COST OF HIGH LIVING.

It is a noble and a useful work that the American Society for Thrift is set out to accomplish. Certainly its field is as large as our boundaries land itself, and if the society really follows in the wake of the wasted American dollar the sky will be the limit. An era of extravagance has also been sweeping over the rest of the world, but what happens abroad is poor excuse for our own mistakes at home.

A great deal is heard about the high cost of living, but the real trouble with us, is the cost of high living. Not only do we demand the very best, and even regard as necessities that which well-to-do but prudent people on the Continent would indulge in only as occasional luxuries, but we spend millions and millions of dollars every year on senseless amusements and distractions.

For instance, the thrift workers have just concluded a survey of the cabaret situation in Chicago, a typical American city. The forty theaters of a few years ago have grown to 750, an increase much greater

than the relative growth of population. In at least 200 of them vaudeville performers, and moving pictures entertain the crowds. Over 100 performers prance, yowl, and bellow in the downtown cafes, with the headliners of the moment drawing from \$150 to \$200 a week. As a rule, the more violent the "acting" and the louder the "singing," the greater the pay.

An American globe-trotter who returned a few months ago from a sojourn of eight years abroad, declared that this is a turkey trotting age. Perhaps he was right.

SWEDEN'S FEAR OF WAR.

It will interest people resident in Eastern parts of the United States, to know that emissaries of commercial and governmental agencies in Scandinavia are touring the Middle West, telling former citizens of Sweden and Norway that there is grave menace of war between Sweden and Russia.

Millions of Swedes and Norwegians live throughout the Middle West and Northwest. They are decidedly the dominating element in at least two important States; they are socially and politically powerful in all the States west of Indiana. They, with their children, constitute one of the most important elements in this country; and they are very devoted in their loyalty to the fatherland.

Western newspapers describe the activities of the agents who are working among these former Scandinavians. One of them, Mr. A. O. Asser, comes with credentials from a newspaper syndicate in Sweden, and is addressing Swedish societies in Iowa, Minnesota, and South Dakota. He tells his hearers that war between Sweden and Russia is looked upon as well-nigh certain. Sweden, he says, will sell her independence dearly. She is prepared to place 600,000 soldiers in the field and fight to the bitter end.

Russian spies, Mr. Asser says, are everywhere in Scandinavia; their activities have become so bold and flagrant that it is well-nigh certain that they will precipitate a crisis that will be taken advantage of by Russia to start war. It is Russia's age-long effort to get a frontier on the open ocean; and rights and equities will be of small concern when the excuse comes for striking.

It is remarkable that Sweden should be fully convinced of Russia's hostile intent, while in this country we hear next to nothing even of the menace of such a conflict. The mother country is frankly making appeal to Americanized Swedes to lend their sympathy and substantial aid; thousands of them, it is said, are ready to go back and fight if occasion arises.

Truly, this is the land of the free, and of the millions everywhere who struggle for freedom! Last year the Greeks, Servians, Bulgars, were hurrying home to help their countrymen throw off the Turkish yoke. This year the American Irish are again on the qui vive of interest in their century-old struggle for a free Ireland. Next year it may be Sweden's stand against Russian autocracy. Every year and all the time, American citizens who have learned the lesson of real freedom under the Stars and Stripes, are being summoned to help the cause under some other flag and sun.

PRICE FIXING.

There is always a great outcry against any suggestion that the Government fix prices of commodities. Doubtless we are a very long way from the time when, aside from rates for the service or products of public utility concerns, Government will undertake to fix general prices. Yet making prices by fiat is by no means unknown. The Government has just secured injunction to restrain the Chicago butter and egg board from publishing price quotations, because by doing so it influences prices higher.

In the Elgin butter board case a strange state of facts was uncovered. It appeared that the Elgin butter board was just a pleasant fiction. It didn't deal in butter; merely in prices for butter. By a curious focusing of the public mind, a sort of general agreement had been reached, that there was something significant, not to say sacred, about the price edicts of the Elgin board. The general public thought that board dealt in real butter; in fact, it almost never saw any, save on the dinner table. It was a stuffed prophet; an oracle of Delphi, giving the tip that served the purposes of its managers.

The wonder was that such an assumption of authority utterly without warrant should have affected the market; but it undoubtedly did, very greatly. The Elgin board being enjoined, the Chicago board, which was a sort of twin sister affair, dealing, however, to some extent in real butter as well as in prices, is now being enjoined.

But it all leads to wonderment as to whether an authorized Government board could not do that sort of thing, in exceptional cases, quite as well as an usurping group of straw dealers. The Government is in position to get, and does in fact get, the most complete and reliable information

about crop conditions and the like. Other people take its information and fix prices; why couldn't the Government, in cases where there is reason to suspect that the private fixing interests have an ulterior purpose?

TOO MUCH BUREAUCRACY?

An Illinois Congressman has made a complaint and demanded an explanation, anent one of the curious rules of the Naval Academy. A cadet may not carry the wrap, parcel, or bag of the lady with whom he is walking. This is inflexible. The Congressman wants to know why, and observes that such regulations tend to make snobs instead of gentlemen of the Naval Academy young men.

He's probably right. While he is investigating that regulation, how about this state of facts:

In a certain Government department is a scientist who, years ago, invented a process of very great value to mankind. It has been adopted and exploited by this Government, and many millions of Government and private funds have been invested in it. Fortunes have been made out of it, and other fortunes have been saved through the knowledge of it. Foreign governments, in all parts of the world, are now borrowing the process and educating their people in it.

The inventor of this process got absolutely nothing out of it. He is working for the Government, after some twenty years of service, for a good deal less than \$5,000 a year. The process, which he patented in his own name and then relinquished all rights to the public, would easily have made him a millionaire, if he had retained it, as he could have done. As it is, he has repeatedly refused offers of princely inducements to leave the Government service and lend his name to corporations for the exploitation of his invention.

So much for the services of this one obscure Government scientist; obscure, that is, in official Washington; known, however, all over the world for his services to humanity.

Plainly enough, that man deserves the consideration of his country and his Government. If he had lived in England he would long ago have been knighted, or better. In France, he would have received the Legion of Honor.

What does he receive in the United States?

The other day, when called upon by a visitor who asked him some questions about his invention and its utilization, this scientist said:

"I am not at liberty to talk to you unless you can get the head of this department to authorize it. That is a regulation imposed on us, and we must obey it. I should be glad to talk of the matter you suggest; the public ought to have the information; but without the necessary authorization I cannot do so."

That confession came from a man of world-wide note for his achievements in an immensely important department of practical science.

He could not answer the questions of an interviewer without specific authority from a department head whom he had never met, and who might or might not know his name and services.

Is that sort of discipline advisable? Is it inspiring to Government workers, or calculated to encourage them to do their best?

Is it not bureaucratic, autocratic, and undemocratic to the last degree? Does it not demand and compel sacrifice of the self-respect of men who at best get mighty little out of their work?

If there is too much snobbery at Annapolis, how about bureaucracy in Washington?

THE MINIMUM WAGE.

The minimum wage system, especially for women and girls, continues to be given an occasional try-out in various parts of the country. The West, strange to say, where the economic pressure is lighter than in the East, seems to be giving it the most earnest attention and the fairest trial.

One Western State that has taken very advanced ground on the minimum wage for females is Washington. The State maintains an industrial welfare commission, which is taking up the various businesses in which women and children are employed; and every industry thus far investigated has been forced to raise its minimum wage!

Last week the minimum wage of female telephone and telegraph operators over eighteen years of age was put at \$9 per week. The minimum for girls and boys under that age will be \$6. A luncheon period of one hour is decreed, and each plant must provide model sanitary and satisfactory rest rooms for its female employees. No boy or girl under eighteen may work before 6 a. m. nor later than 8 p. m.

These regulations will go into effect in September. The commission found that strict application of these rules to the smaller exchanges would work a hardship, since many employ girls only for a few hours a day, and special arrangements for the protection of both the small exchanges and their part-time employees will be promulgated later.

Capital Proves Most Popular Resort For Folk of Achievement This Summer



Making Virtue of Necessity, Official Set Discovers City Is Desirable Place to Spend Hot Months.

By MARY EDNA NOYES.

Washington, the most popular summer resort in the country. It is true, for more world-wide celebrities are gathered under the shadow of the dome of the United States Capitol at the present time than at any other spot in the country.

At Newport, which is widely known as the summer capital, also are many notables, but they are mostly the social celebrities and not the kind who are known not only for their social triumphs but for their talents, accomplishments, and attainments. Not only the President and the members of his Cabinet, the members of Congress, and other high officials are in Washington this summer, but many officers of the army and navy are here and expect to remain.

The transformation of Washington from a lone, quiet, and unprofitable city to a summer resort was all brought about by necessity. Congress found it necessary to remain in session until last summer it was never so, but now that it is, Washington has come into its own.

As long as there are faithful and devoted wives and Congress sits during the summer months, Washington will be blessed with the other successful summer resorts. And as long as there are unsettled conditions in Mexico, the summer colony will be augmented by the army and navy set.

Real Estate Men Happy.

The real estate folks in Washington rejoice in this. It gives them splendid opportunities to rent suburban property, and, on the other hand, it gives them chances to rent town property to good advantage, for many of the wives of the Government officials who stay here, find time to go house hunting and get their homes into order for the winter.

Here is where the sleepers reap the benefit of the long seasons. Instead of a fund is to be made during the coming year.

The camp took on a naval aspect yesterday, when Secretary of the Navy Daniels spoke to the children, and in return the youngsters gave the salute to the flag and sang patriotic songs. The Marine Band played. A committee representing the navy had charge of the day. Mrs. S. W. Bryant, president of the Mothers' Club Workers of Camp Good Will, and Rebecca Goldstein, secretary of the Girls' Peace Club, were active in the program. The men of the navy are planning a program for the children at the camp next Saturday.

of midday going to New York or elsewhere to do her buying, she goes downtown early and does her shopping in the cool of the day. Then the florist and the confectioner came in for their share of the benefits. That is obvious. As long as folks stay here, they must eat and drink, but not necessarily alone. It is no cooler in the dome of the Capitol than in the company of a few other congenial souls, so little dinners, luncheons, card parties and sewing circles meet.

Every Monday morning Mrs. James E. Martine, wife of the Senator from New Jersey; Mrs. Joseph T. Robinson, wife of the Senator from Arkansas; Mrs. Percy E. Quinn, wife of the Congressman from Tennessee, and a few others meet at the Congressional Club for bridge and luncheon. Other card clubs made up of the wives of the various members of Congress meet at the Congressional clubhouse at frequent times.

Sunday evening dinner parties, when the members of the lower delegation in Congress come together for an informal gathering also are one of the joys of remaining in Washington for the summer.

Society More Democratic.

But to return to the good effects the extra long session has had, the fact that the entire social atmosphere has been made more democratic is of no small importance. Folks meet on a more common footing at the clubs and other places of diversion in the summer time than later on. At the clubs, people have the opportunity of making new acquaintances when their old ones are away, and loneliness stares them in the face.

Never in the history of Washington have so many canoes and motor boats of all kinds been afloat on the Potomac. Every boathouse along the river has been enlarged and has taken on the prosperous look that new paint and nails give. The Potomac Boat Club has had its membership enlarged to a degree that has made a large addition to its storehouse and the building of a tennis court, to say nothing of a large camp on the Virginia side, not only possible, but an actuality.

The Chevy Chase Club and the Army and Navy Club never have had such an attendance before. The Wednesday night dances at the former, which usually diminished in attendance toward the middle of July to such an extent that it did not pay to have a paid orchestra, are now quite as large and enjoyable as in the winter, and are held by a larger number of dinner parties. The same is true of the Saturday night dances, when only the members of the club are dancing. The

Army and Navy Club, which is a mere infant in arms with its new home, music, roof garden, and dinner-dances, continues to be the correct place for the summer coterie to dance and dine on Thursday nights. Then the roof gardens, Press Club, and apartments are comforting, to say nothing of the ball game in the afternoon, even if Washington gets worsted occasionally.

Mrs. McAdoo At Games.

While the President has not been able to attend as many games as before, it is seldom that his daughter, Mrs. William G. McAdoo, and his son-in-law, the Secretary of the Treasury, miss a game. Many of the other Cabinet officials frequent the ball park, and as many of the members from Capitol Hill who can escape come in for the last few innings, anyway. They are more often preceded there by their wives and daughters.

Motoring, of course, is the boon for those who can avail themselves of it. Both the Vice President and Mrs. Marshall spend the greater part of their evenings and the week-ends going on motor trips. They enjoy going to the Rockville picnic and the trip along the Potomac.

Senator and Mrs. Shields of Tennessee, Senator and Mrs. Swenson of Virginia, Congressman and Mrs. Howard of Georgia, Congressman and Mrs. Quinn of Tennessee, and Congressman and Mrs. Britten of Illinois, are just a few of the confirmed motorists. Rarely does the summer motorist leave the city without a party of guests on the Speedway, and every week-end a trip to some of the nearby resorts is planned.

The suburban inns have enjoyed a popularity never known before, due to the summer season. Dower House and several other places, formerly known but to few, are visited by everyone.

Mrs. Shields, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, who, with her husband, is in Washington with the Secretary, rather enjoys being here. With Government yacht and luncheon at their disposal, to say nothing of carriages and motor cars, life is not bad in Washington.

Capital Galleries Filled.

The galleries of the Capitol are filled every day with the wives of men who remain in Washington. Many of the women whose social duties in the winter make it impossible for them to flatter the summer, take advantage of the summer and go to the Capitol for a while every day. Mrs. Marshall rarely misses a day, nor does Mrs. Swenson. Mrs. Shields, Mrs. Champ Clark, Mrs. Genevieve Clark, Mrs. Victor Murdock, Mrs. Maria Murdock, Mrs. Townner Britten, Mrs. Alice Pomerene, Mrs. Mrs. Quinn, and many others.

A number of the wives of the members go to the Capitol offices daily to assist in the clerical work, while the stenographers and clerks are away. Mrs. Quinn spends a certain amount of time in Mr. Quinn's office, and so does Mrs. Quinn and many others.

The packing of trunks and boxes directed to the summer White House at Cornish, N. H., has been the work of servants at the Executive Mansion for the last several days, and it probably will be a matter of a very short time before Mrs. Wilson and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones will make their departure. Whether the President will go to Madison, Wis., will make it impossible for her to spend much time this summer with her family.

Evening Services in the Churches

"RELIGION IN LIFE"—Secretary of State William J. Bryan, Fourth Presbyterian Church, Thirteenth and Fairmont streets northwest, 7:30 p. m.

"THREE SAYINGS OF JESUS"—The Rev. F. W. Johnson, Grace Baptist Church, Ninth and D streets southeast, 8 p. m.

"SERVICE REWARDED"—The Rev. J. J. Muir, Temple Baptist Church, Tenth and N streets northwest, 7:45 p. m.

ADDRESS—The Rev. Frederick J. Stanley, Second Baptist Church, Fourth street and Virginia avenue southeast, 8 p. m.

"PROBLEMS OF OUR YOUNG MEN"—The Rev. John E. Briggs, Fifth Baptist Church, E and Seventh streets southwest, 7:45 p. m.

SERMON—The Rev. R. H. McKim, Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, G street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets northwest, 8 p. m.

"WHO CHANGED THE SABBATH"—The Rev. R. E. Harter, Evangelist, "Big Tent," First street and Rannolph place northeast, 7:30 p. m.

ADDRESS—Mrs. Harriet E. Monroe, Keller Memorial Lutheran Church, Ninth street and Maryland avenue northeast, 6:30 p. m.

"THE LOVE OF JESUS"—The Rev. J. Edwards Thomas, St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church South, Second and S streets northwest, 7:30 p. m.

"WHAT PROHIBITION WILL DO FOR WASHINGTON"—Mrs. A. G. Laird, Maryland Avenue Baptist Church, Maryland avenue and Fourteenth street northeast, 8 p. m.

SERMON—The Rev. H. S. France, Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Fifth and Pennsylvania avenue southeast, 7 p. m.

"THE FIRST SINNER"—The Rev. Howard F. Downs, Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church, Fifth and F streets northwest, 8 p. m.

SERMON—The Rev. G. Freeland Peter Washington Cathedral, Mt. St. Alban, District of Columbia, 5 p. m.

"JOPPA"—The Rev. W. R. Wedderspoon, Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church, Avenue of the Presidents and Church street northwest, 8 p. m.

SERMON—The Rev. Howard Hannaford, Presbyterian Church of the Covenant Tent, Fourteenth street and Meridian place northwest, 8 p. m.

"THE MAN OR THE CROWD"—The Rev. Lucius C. Clark, Hamline Methodist Episcopal Church, Ninth and P streets northwest, 8 p. m.

SERMON—The Rev. Herbert B. Cross, Immanuel Baptist Church, Avenue of the Presidents and Columbia road northeast, 8 p. m.

"A FUNNY REQUEST"—The Rev. E. H. Swem, Centennial Baptist Church, Eighth and I streets northeast, 8 p. m.

SERMON—The Rev. John C. Ball, Metropolitan Baptist Church, Sixth and A streets northeast, 7:45 p. m.

"GOING UP TO JERUSALEM"—The Rev. John MacMurray, Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Twentieth and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, 7:30 p. m.

SERMON—The Rev. James L. McLain, Wilson Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Eleventh street, between G and L streets southeast, 7 p. m.

SERMON—The Rev. James H. Taylor, Central Presbyterian Church, Sixteenth and Irving streets northwest, 8 p. m.

LOOKING TO URUGUAY FOR BEEF SUPPLY

Pan-American Union Indicates Possibilities of South American Country.

With porterhouse steak at 50 cents a pound and a prospect, beef eaters of the world are growing somewhat worried over the prospect of further advances. Especially in the United States, has the advance in price been most noticeable.

Argentina is supplying some of the product, but when the enormous consumption of beef and beef products in the United States is considered, the quality imported is not even a drop in the bucket. The question which is agitating the country at present, is where to look for more meat?

In this connection, an article in the July number of the Monthly Bulletin of the Pan American Union, entitled "Uruguay as a Cattle Country," is interesting because of the details it gives of the cattle industry in the republic.

Beef Still Wasted.

"Something over a hundred years ago the ranchmen of Uruguay complained to the government that over 60,000 head of cattle were being killed annually for their hides alone. The carcasses were thrown to the dogs or left on the rolling pampas for the vultures to devour. Beef in Uruguay was so plentiful that it was something of a nuisance, evidently, of course, that day has passed, but they still have cattle enough down there to convert some 700,000 head into 112,000,000 pounds of jerked beef in one year, most of which is sold to Brazil, Cuba, Porto Rico, and other tropical countries. Think of the juicy ponderosa of 700,000 head of cattle going into jerked beef!"

Again, there are many thousands of Uruguayan cattle annually converted into extra fat beef. Perhaps but few people know that the first great factory for the production of beef extract known to the world was established at Fray Bentos, a little city on the Uruguay river about 100 miles above Buenos Aires, the cosmopolitan capital of Argentina, and that it is still doing business "at the same old stand," although the "stand" has grown enormously larger since the time it became the pioneer in the beef-tea industry. The world-wide reputation of this concern is perhaps largely due to the high grade of the cattle of Uruguay, as well as to the cleanly and scientific manner of the preparation of the product. The writer of the article in the bulletin states:

"Fray Bentos has been called the greatest kitchen in the world. On some days 250 head of cattle are slaughtered, then treated so as to get the finest meat from them, the bones and ribs, the intestines, the tails, and other parts being reserved for their various uses. But this special meat is subjected to scientific preparation, it is cooked, to be sure, in a real kitchen, and with the best possible care and attention to detail.

Source of Meat Supply.

"There are chemists, laboratories, engineers, and authorities on technical matters, all engaged in cooking the beef so as to turn it out in the most acceptable form as the popular extract. The company is organized with a system of help to the employees, for improving their diet, for enterprises and fair dealing which gives it an enviable place in the business world."

"Of more interest to the people of the United States, however, is the fact that Uruguay has upward of 8,000,000 head of cattle and 2,000,000 sheep on its fertile plains, and that it will very soon be taken into serious consideration as a source of meat supply for the great republic of the United States."

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